Mr. O'Brien, Having Nothing to Tell, Tells It.

A DETERMINED PRIESTHOOD

Cork Excited Over the Anti-Parnellite Attitude of the Clergy.

DR. KOCH HURRIED TO BERLIN.

A Patient Overdosed Is in Danger of Dying.

[BY CAPLE TO THE HERALD.]

Panis, Jan. 1, BOX .-- Mr. William O'Brien is so annoyed by the filse statements made by a news agency as to whatdid and what did not take place at the conference between the Irish leaders recently held at the Hötel du Louvre at Boulogne-sur Mer, that he has issued the following statement over his own signature:-

"In consequence of rumors concerning my alleged views and impressions apropos of the conversation held with Mr. Parnell at Boulogne, I am obliged to agail warn the public against crediting SCHOOL PANIC IN ENGLAND. such statemens, as they are either pure conjectures or fabriations."

DESTING BOGUS DESPATCHES.

LOXDON, Ja . 1, 1801 .- The Pall Mail Gazette to-day classes as aljurd the alleged report furnished by a cable newskeency as to the Boulogne conference. The Gassile adds that the matter was probably "jackalls," and warns its readers that provious lutely false

THE LATEST FROM DUBLIN.

Dunlis, an. 1, 1891 .- Lord Mayor Meade was installed hee to-day amid a scene of considerable excitemen. Messrs, Sexton and Healy were loudly bissed by he crowds present, and the mention of

It is unerstood here that Mr. William O'Brien. M. P., ha cabled Mr. John Dillon, M. P., now in New York, that Mr. Parnell consents to retire if Mr. O'Brien a made leader of the Irish party. It is further inderstood that the Boulogne conference adjourned in order to await Mr. Dillon's reply to this cable mssage. It is also reported that Mr. Dillon is ponsuling with several prominent friends of Irelan who reside in the United States previous to anstering the important question put to him after he close of the conference,

Unild Ireland, in its issue of to-day, says that whether the conference will result in an honorable peaceor leave the sections still warring, it is gratifyingto true men on both sides to find that it is still ossible for Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien to meet cordially when the feelings of their supporars run so high. The adjournment of the conference encourages the hope that there will be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties existing. The Insuppressible, the organ of the M'Carthylte

facion of the Irish party, says :-- "Mr. Parnell waits no vindication resulting in the annulment of he O'Shea divorce. He intends to marry Mrs. O'fhea when the divorce is made absolute.'

CORK, Jan. 1, 1891.—The foud existing between the Irish bishops and the Parnellites, which has been smouldering since the election in North Kilknny, again burst forth flercely to-day, and the most bitter feeling prevails on both sides.

Mayor Horgan, an earnest supporter of Mr. Parsell, and one of the gentlemen who is said to have en prominent in getting up the recent letter to Mr. O'Brien, signed by the Mayor and five ex-Mayors, was installed at the Town Hall as Mayor of on the part of the Parnellites. On the other hand. the anti-Parnellites were "conspicuous by their absence." This absence of Mr. Parnell's opponents way tend to dampen the enthusiasm of the Parnellites, who were out in strong force, owing, in addi- last night and will at once proceed to Washington tion to the fact that they designed to honor Mr. liorgan, to a rumor that was circulated early in the day that there was trouble brewing for the Parnell-

This trouble manifested itself when the arrangements were being made during the morning for the customary installation ceremonies at the Catholic Cathedral, which has always formed part of the day's proceedings. The Parnellitas were then informed, first by rumor and afterward as a positive THE DENIAL OF LADY BANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S fact, that the installation ceremonies at the Cathedral must be abandoned, as the Bishop, the Right Rev. T. A. O'Callanan, D. D., refused to receive the Parnellite Mayor. This information was greeted with many signs of extreme indignation by the Parnellites, who are now convinced that | the battle with the priesthood is only in its early stages, and that a long and desperate struggle for supremacy between themselves and the priests may be looked forward to throughout Ireland if Mr. Parnell remains at the head of his faction of the Irish party.

MR. DILLON HAS NOTHING TO SAY. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., was seen at the Roffman House late to-night. He was asked concerning a cablegram from Dublin, dated to-day, to the effect that William O'Brien, M. P., had cabled to Mr. Dillon, that Paruell had consented to retire if he (O'Brien) was made leader of the Irish party, and further that the Boulogne Conference had adjourned in order to await Mr. Dillon's reply to the [BT CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Mr. Dillon said .- "In my opinion definite news Mr. billon waid:—"In my opinion transcribed will be first published on the other side. Negotiations are pending, but as far as I know nothing definite has been accomplished. My own despatches are extrictly confidential, and I must refuse to divulge their contents."

Mr. billion would say nothing further,

DR. KOCH'S LYMPH.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE HEALTH OF AN AMERICAN PATIENT IN BEBLIN.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. BRELLY, Jan. 1, 1891. - William Degau, the American consumptive patient who came to this city in charge of Dr. William A. Taltavall, of New York, in order to be treated by the Koch system of inoculation, has unexpectedly begun to show signs of improvement. Dr. Ewald reports that the inflammation has abated and that the broathing sounds are much clearer and nearly normal. The bronchial troubles and inflammation of the vocal cords and of the larynx have subsided. Degan was given an injection of three milligrammes of the lymph. The reaction he experienced was of the slightest description. Degan, however, in spite of his improved condition, says that he does not feel better. He started for Antwerp to-day, and will sail for New York on the steamer Rhyn-

land on Saturday next. Dr. Koch, who bad left Berlin for a short yaea tion, suddenly returned to the city to-day. He was summoned back to attend a patient to whom by accident an overdose of the lymph had been administered. Dr. Koch administered to the patient strong anti-febriles, which subdued his alarming symptoms and now there are evidences of marked improvement in the patient's condition. This in' cident raises the question whether strong injec-

tions of the lymph may not sometimes prove ad-The quantity of lymph injected was forty milli- | England and the Way Out."

grammes. During the interval of fever which followed the injection the sufferer's temperature reached 108 degrees Fahrenheit.

TRYING THE LYMPH IN BOSTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1891.—Boston surgeons have been very conservative in their attitude toward Professor Koch's lymph and ex-traordinarily deliberate in their prepara-tions for experimenting with it. The re-sults of the first trial, which took place at the Massachusetts General Hospital to-day, will therefore be watched with peculiar interest.

The patients were all carefully selected-indeed, they had to pass a physical examination before being accepted as eligible. They number nine-four victims of phthisis, two of lupus, one of tuborculosis of the tongue and two of tuborculosis of the elbow joint. Six of the nine are under thirty years of age, and all but It Was Not Occupied by the Man from two are males. The inoculations were made at eleven o'clock by Drs. H. A. Beach and Harold Ernst, the representatives of the hospital who went to Berlin to study the use of the new remedy, and the point selected in each case was between the shoulder blades. One milligramme was the largest dose ad ministered.

The lymph had been diluted and a one per cent solution made. Portions of this had been hermeti-

solution made. Portions of this had been hermetically scaled in glass capsules, and at the bedside one of these was broken and the nypodermic syringe filled from it.

The capsule idea was the invention of Mr. William C. Durkee, a local druggist, and he has also devised a form of hypodermic syringe for the occasion, which, while extraordinarily simple, is believed to be an improvement on those beretofore employed. Altogether much greater care has been taken here than in Germany, and the appliances and methods used are in advance of those employed in Berlin.

The operations were performed in the presence of Drs. A. D. Stone, J. W. Pratt, Tarbuil, Shattuck, Warren and Porter, Mr. Durkee was also present. Everything worked with entire smoothness, and at nine o'clock to-night Dr. Pratt, the superintendent of the hospital, reported that in every case the expected reaction had taken place. He and all concerned are immensely pleased with their day's work.

PIFTEEN GIBLS BADLY BURNED. SOME OF WHOM MAY DIE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891. - While a school fête was in progress at Wortley, near Leeds, t, day a string of Chinese lanterns with which the grounds were ilgiven to a redulous reporter by Mr. Parnell's luminated became detached from their fastening and fell upon the heads of a bovy statements thich have issued from similar sources | of young girls. In a moment the dresses of several throughouthe crisis have been proved to be abso- of the girls were ignited and a scene of wild excitement ensued. Other pupils rushed to the rescue of their comrades and beat out the flames with their hands, but in doing this they suffered severely themselves, a number being badly burned on their hands and arms. Fifteen girls in all were more or less burned and it is feared that some of them will not survive

DEATH OF PRINCE CH'UN.

SON OF AN EMPEROR, BROTHER OF AN EMPEROR

AND FATHER OF AN EMPEROR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891 .- A despatch from Shanghai announces the death of Prince Ch'un, the father of the Emperor of Chins.

SERICH OF THE PRINCE.

Prince Ch'un, though the son, brother and father of emperors of China, was never an emperor himself, Chinese law requiring that the incoming sovereign shall be younger than the deceased one, a fact which gave the present Emperor the succession when he was three years old. Prince Ch'un was the brother of Hien-Fung, both being sons of Two-Rwang. Up to the time of the French invasion of Tonquin the Prince was noted for his antagonism to Europeans. The incapacity of his rival, Prince Kung, who was at the head of the Secretariat of State and President of the Imperial Ministry, and the success of the French, enabled Prince Ch'un to precipitate a comp d'état, and Prince Kung retired into private life. Since the termination of the war Prince Ch'un had shown a disposition to throw open the country to strangers. Prince Ch'un's official position had been Secretariat of State he was only called into consultation on affairs of the deepest moment.

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROMOTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1, 1801 .- Go zo Taleno, the from the installation coremonies did not in any the newly appointed Minister from Japan, arrived with his family on the steamship City of Peking Chinese advices state that Vicercy Li Hung Chang has been called to Pekin and has been made a member of the Council of State, and that his appolutinent as the Minister of Military Affairs I

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.] LEONARD JEROME DYING.

ILLNESS CONFIRMED.

IBY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD. The Hunald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jan. 1, 1891 .- In spite of the reports to the contrary, Lady Randolph Chuchill

is not ill, but in good health. Mr. Leonard Jerome, however, is in a bad way. The report given to me to-night was :- "Mr. Jerome is gradnally sinking."

IN MEMORY OF STRASBURG.

[BY CABLE TO THE BERALD.] PARIS, Jan. 1, 1891 .- At midnight last night M. Deroulede, at the head of a number of enthusiastic members of the late Patriotic League, bedecked with flags the momument in the Place de la Concords erected in memory of the French soldiers slain in the defence of Strasburg. That city will be remembered as the former capital of the French Department of the Bas Rhine (now the capital of the German province of Alsace-Lorraino), was surrendered to the Germans in 1871 after a month's severe bombardment.

While the monument was being decorated several patriotic orations, recalling the past glories of France, were made by M. Deroulede and his friends. The gathering of patriots was a most orderly one.

"IN DARKEST ENGLAND."

FRESH LIGHT ON THE DIFFERENCES WITHIN THE SALVATION ARMY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD,] London, Jan. 1, 1891 .- Commissioner Smith has published a reply to General Booth, in which he asserts that he undertook the work as set forth in the book, "In Darkest England," with the underseparate department. He resigned his position, he says, because he found that the Salvation Army officials had declared that the financial and property business of the army should be transacted by other departments, which he believed were already

Clibborn Booth, a son of General Booth, has written a letter to the Journal des Débals, Paris, in which he denies that there are dissensions in the Salvation Army. He also says that the "Darkest England" funds are not placed to the account of the general budget of the army, and asserts that

CONVICTS UNDERGO AN ORDEAL OF FIRE

Dannemora Prison Partially Burned and Three Hundred and Seventy Prisoners in Peril of Their Lives.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S HOUSE IN FLAMES.

Maine, However, and Water Did the Most Damage.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Dankemora, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1891,—Dannemora was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. A little after midnight an alarm of fire was sounded from the prison and an appeal was immediately telephoned to Plattaburg. When the fire was first discovered the flames were spreading rapidly from the kitchen, which is located near the new portion of the prison, and every possible effort was made by the prison officials to extinguish the fire, but it made such rapid progress that it was impossible to confine it to the portion where it began, and the front portion of the new prison, which contained are guarding the yards. 370 prisoners, was soon in flames.

IN A TIGHT PLACE. The confined men yelled and screamed to be released, and all hands connected with the prison were set at work to rescue and take care of the prisoners. The iron bars that protected the windows had to be broken and prisoners hauled through windows and conveyed to other parts of shorel

General Garfield as President Mr. Blaine was made Secretary of State, and during his brief term this house was his residence. It was finely furnished. The furniture, draperies, paintings, &c., were estimated to have cost more than the house itself. The house and furniture together cost probably more than \$100,000. After Mr. Blaine left the State Department the house was closed. It was then leased to Mr. L. Z. Lister, of Chicago, who has occupied it continually ever since. He pays an annual rental of \$11,500, which is the highest rent paid for a private residence in this city.

RIOTOUS HUNGARIAN STRIKERS.

THEY ATTACK ANDROW, CARNEGIE'S BIG MILL, BUT ARE REPULSED AFTER A HARD FIGHT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1, 1891 .- The strike of the Hungarian blast furnace employes of Androw Car negie's Edgar Thomson Steel Works has already led to two serious disturbances, and more trouble is expected. As soon as the Huns quit work last night they began drinking, and at midnight a large party attempted to enter the mill yards. They were driven off with broken heads.

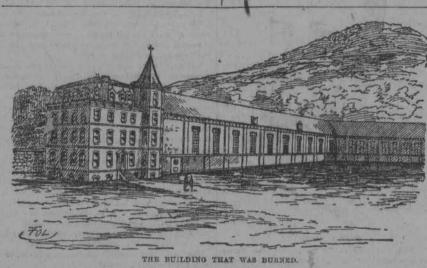
Mr. Schwab, the general manager of the plant, was seriously injured by falling over a switch in the yard while he was directing the operations of the defenders of the company's property.

At noon to-day the Hungarians made another attack on the mill. They imagined an attempt was to be made to resume operations and were determined to prevent that. A pitched battle, in which many shots were fired, followed. The Hungarians gained possession of the mill yard, but were subsequently driven back. William Rigge, one of the workingmen who has

refused to aid the strike, was fatally hurt and twenty Hungarians were injured, some of them seriously. To-night three hundred special officers In addition to Riggs the following employes

who were guarding the works, were badly hurt:- BRUMACH, MICHAEL, Hungarian; thrown into river, shot and under arrest.

CRAMER, ANDREW, foreman of laborers; shoul-der blade broken and serious internal injuries. DAVIS, ANTHONY, laborer; hand out off by



the old prison. Badly scared and panic stricken, they were all rescued.

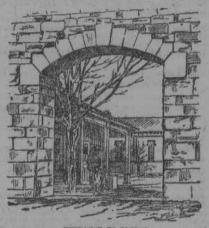
As the fire increased the prisoners were called in to help extinguish it, and with guards over them they worked like beavers, and by three o'clock this morning the fire was considered under control. About \$20),000 worth of State property was destroyed and the new portion of the prison laid The parts destroyed are the new por tion of the prison, the kitchen, the hospital, the storerooms, the State shop and the machine shop.

storerooms, the State shop and the machine shop, with all the electrical apparatus used in executions. When quiet was restored the prisoners all marched to the old prison and were locked up. The officials, finding that all previsions had been destroyed sent word to Plattsburg, where a special train was sent out loaded with provisions to feed the hungry men.

PRISONERS WORKED WELL.

The prisoners behaved surprisingly well under the circumstances. Some of them fought the fire under guard until they dropped from sheer exhaustion. Only three of the 370 confined man made any effort to escape after being released, and these were quickly brought to time.

The weather was clear but very cold, the thor-



ENTRANCE TO PRISON.

mometer being below zero, and it was a difficult matter to get the fire under control. I saw several residents who were at the fire and all speak highly of the conduct of Warden Fuller and his management during the excitement. Many of them believe that but for his judgment and coolness in directing his men many of the prisoners would have been burned to death and none of the building saved.

RICH GOWNS FED THE FLAMES.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S OLD HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY L. Z. LEITER, PARTIA LY BURNED. FROM OUR REGULAR CODRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1891.

The new year opened for Secretary Blaine with the partial burning of his \$100,000 mansion on Dupont Circle, in the fashionable part of the city, this morning. The house is leased and occupied by Mr. referred to. L. Z. Leiter, the retired dry goods merchant, formerly of Chicago. The damage to house and furniture will reach \$15,000.

An elevator shaft occupies the centre of the stairway, and it is thought the fire started on one of the lower floors, ascended the shaft, and only broke out at the third or top floor.

In the house at the time, besides the servants, were Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Mr. Joseph Lelter and Mrs. F. Remington and Mrs. Prettiman, who were visiting the house. The servant on discovering the fiames rushed down stairs and informed the family. Immediately all was confusion and excitement. An alarm was turned in and the department responded promptly, and a "general alarm," call-

ment. An alarm was turned in and the department responded promply, and a "general alarm," calling all the engines in the city from Georgatown to the Sayy Yard to the scene, was sent out.

The chire attention of the Fire Department was given to the upper floors, where the fire was raging with considerable violence. The fire was practically under control fitteen minutes after the arrival of the first eights.

The result, however, was deplorable for the handsone mansion. The rear staircass was a mass of charred timbers, while the cupols on top seemed about to fail. The entire upper floor except the front from was burned, while everything in the house was more or less damaged by the scater.

Miss Nannie Leiter, the youngest faughter of the family, was at a dance until a late hour this morning, and she had not made her appearance for the day when the fire broke out. She was not the day when the fire broke out. She was not the day when the fire broke out. She was no the day of the family was the had not made her appearance for the day when the fire broke out. She was no the day of the family was the conceasing the control of the self when she went away.

As soon as the fire was well over and sverything had been done that could be done. Mr. Leiter and the other members of the family want to the Arlington, where they will probably remain until the house has been put in order again. The work of repair will be begun without delay.

In the garret were stored seven immense trunks packed with gowns just from Paris. Although they were in the room just in front of the back building, where the fire residence of any consequence that bad been erected in that locality since Senator Stewart built Castle Stewart, which also from the Russian Embassy. The Russian foreign and the missionaries were removed to Stroug Island or Uala, where they are safe, Japanese houldings in toking search of the prince of the Diot to throw stones at the foreign ladies and children who viewed the procession from the Russian Embassy. The Russian foreign a

DOLAN, PATRICK, stock yard boss; badly hurt GORBETT, JOHN, laborer; daugerous scalp

GOULD, JOHN, laborer; arm twice broken. HUGHES, PATRICK, keeper of furnaces; collar

M'CAULEY, PATRICK, laborer; head badly cut. MACDONALD, THOMAS, machinist; head out and

QUINN, MICHAEL, furnaceman; three ribs roken and skull probably fractured. SHERIDAN, THOMAS, clerk; clubbed and left for dead. His injuries are dangerous.

TASSIM, MICHAEL, bricklayer; arm smashed. Another attack of the Hungarians is expected at any moment. The 2,500 other Braddock employes of Carnegie Brothers & Co. are not in sympathy with the strike, and work will be resumed as soon as new men can be employed to take the places of

Sheriff McCandless is now in charge. Five of the ingleaders of the strike have been arrested and others will be arrested as fast as possible.

ENGLISH DOCK STRIKERS.

[RY CABLE TO THE HEBALD,] Victoria dook have gone out on a strike. Hitherto the dock men have not been paid for the dinner hour, and the present movement is made for the purpose of compelling the employers to pay the

Two thousand colliers employed in the mines in the vicinity of Merthyr-Tydvil, Wales, have quit work on account of alleged grievances. The strike of the dock laborers at Hull has en-

tirely collapsed, and the Shipping Federation is victorious at every point.

CABLE NOTES.

The Governor of Adowa yesterday sent a tele. graphic message to King Humbert, in which he said it was the carnest desire of King Menclek of Abyssinia to increase and maintain the friendship existing between Ethiopia and Italy for the general advantage of both countries.

It is announced that the French government has

recalled the Abbe Pujol, Superior of the Church of Saint-Louis le Français at Rome. The Pope recently charged the Abbé Pujol with a mission to the Bishop of Bayonne in connection with the suspension of the stipends of four priests of the diocess of Bayonne. Though nothing definite is actually known in regard to the cause of the action of the French government, it is supposed that protests have been made in high quarters in France as to the mission undertaken by the Abbé, who, it is alleged, is considered to have overstepped his duties in calling upon the Bishop on the subject

THEIR VESSEL BROKE IN TWO. "

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 1, 1891 .- Captain Perry and the crew of the wrecked three masted American schooner Dare have reached this city. They were brought from near Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, by Indians in their cances. The Dare left San Francisco December 8 bound for facoma for a cargo of lumber. She encountered Tacoma for a cargo of lumber. She encountered a fierce southcasterly gale on December 20, which drove her on the rocks near Cape Heale. The ship struck three terrific blows and then hung on an immense rock which had ploughed through her bottom amidships. The sens awapt har deck continually and in a very short time she broke in two. The captain and crew lashed themselves to the case of the centreboard and drifted ashore. They mot some Indians, who gave them what food and shelter they could. Afterward the Indians looted the wreck, which lay high and dry at low tide. The castaways remained there for ten days, when they induced the Indians to risk the voyage to Victoria.

DEAD SOLDIERS FROM WOUNDED KNEE

How the Troops Collected the Bodies of the Slain Whites and of the Killed Indians on the Field.

FRIENDLY REDSKINS FRIGHTENED.

General Brooke Makes Overtures to the Hostiles for a Parley to End the War.

TO SURROUND THE HOSTILES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 1, 1891 .- After the battle of Wounded Knee, on December 29, the troops began to gather up the dead and such of the wounded as had not already been picked up.

The dead are laid out in one long row at the rear of the hospital tent, presenting a sad sight, although they were not mutilated beyond the spots that caused their death. There was but one com-missioned officer killed—Captain Wallace—and two lieutepants, Hawthorne and Garlington, wounded. Twenty-four privates were killed on the field and thirty-five wounded, several of whom have since

The fight was finally closed shortly after one clock by Captain Jackson, charging a detail of twenty men from the Ninth calvary to the top of a hill near the head of the ravine where the main battle had taken place, for the purpose of captur ing or subduing about twenty Indians, mostly women and children, who had succeeded in reaching that point and were occasionally firing at the

Captain Jackson had scarcely attained his position when a party of about fifty Indians from near the agency came up, preceded by a squaw, dressed in blue overcoats, whom the Captain mistook for scouts. While the latter were shaking hands with the troopers the fifty others cut in between them and the rugitives and rescued them from the soldiers and brought them to their camp north of the agency on White Clay Creek. As this move was being made Troop B and the remainder of Troop C was sent to the rescue and brought the twenty troopers back to camp. Orders were then given to pack up and break camp.

BRINGING HOME THE DEAD. The dead soldiers were placed in three wagons and the wounded in ambulances. Government mules were hitched to Indian wagons, and wounded Indians, for the most part women and children, were placed in them and broughts to the agency, where they are being cared for. The final count gives the number of Indians killed at about one hundred and thirty, ninety-two of whom were men and the balance women and children. The wounded Indians now here number about forty, and the Indians claim that twenty made their

Battle ground was vacated by the troops at four o'clock. The eight battallons of cavalry, pack mules, wagon train and Lieutenant Tavior's Indian scouts formed a column at least two and a half miles long and made an imposing ploture as it wound itself over the hills toward the agency, where it arrived at ten o'clock that night and went into camp, only to break it again at daylight on Tuesday morning.

They then marched to the field, shout six miles north of the agency, on White Clay Creek, where they put in the day skirmishing, the result being six wounded troopers and probably as many wounded Indians. Certainly no Indians are known to have been killed on Tuesday, though the troops think they killed several. The only soldier killed was the colored trooper of the Ninth cavalry who was shot while dismounting one of the teams in the wagon train.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ATTACK.

Tuesday night was a night of uneasiness to the residents of this agency. About sundown an Indian scout who had communicated with one of the hostiles brought information that they contem-plated attacking and raiding the agency during the evening before the moon came up. Lieutenant

evening, before the moon came up. Lieutenant Benham, is command of the Indian scouts, informed me that the thing was possible, and if done the hostiles would bring with them large numbers of fire arrows and attempt to burn the agency. It was reported that the hostiles are obcamped about twelve miles north of the agency. There is a very large village of them, as they have their women and children with them. One scout reports that there are between one and two thousand fighting men with the hostiles, but this is probably an exaggeration. There were about three bundred in the fight against the troops on Tuesday, but a still larger number of warriors were seen a short distance away, they not taking any part in the fight.

From this it would indicate that there are between eight hundred and a thousand Indians in the hostile village, with the exception of the small party who were on their way in from the Bad Lands with the friendly indians who were sent out after them.

The hostile camp is composed of the friendly Indians who came to the agency and were encamped here during the past menth. The cause of their stampeding is due to the fact that evil disposed Indians who witnessed the fight on Monday morning at Wounded Knee Creek came in and told them the most barefaced falseboods. One story told the friendlies by these mischlef makers was that the troops had disarmed the Big Foot Indians, stood them up in a row, woman, children and all, and then had deliberately shot them down like dogs.

dogs.

Upon the Indians here being told such stories they did not wait for the truth of the matter and would not listen to anything that was told them, but stampeded to the hills, nearly all of them taking their fearlies with them.

would not listen to anything that was told them, but stampeded to the bills, nearly all of them taking their families with them.

HOPING FOR PRACE.

A messenger was sent to the hoatile camp by General Brooke to induce the Indians there to select a few of their chiefs to come in and have a talk with a view, of course, of explaining away the misunderstanding that now exists between the military and hostile Indians. There are a few Indians in the hostile camp who really wish to fight, but it is believed here that many of them are so excited by the lies told them of what the military will do with them that they do not care to fight, but are also afraid to come in and remain at the agency.

If this can be satisfactorily explained to the Indians it is possible the matter may yet be settled without further bfoodshed. Already some of the Indians are deserting the hostiles and sneaking into the Indian village, yet remaining near the agency. An Indian this morning resorted this to he agency. An Indian this morning reported this to e a fact, and said that a number came in during

the night.
Standing Soldier and about a dozen other Indian scouts arrived here last night, bringing with them eighteen captive warriors and a number of women and children, ninety-three in all. The prisoners belong to Sitting Bull's Band, and were captured near Medicine Root Creek. They were disarmed last night, and are now held here as prisoners of war.

war.

Frivate Elliott, of Troop K, Seventh cavalry, who was wounded in the battle on Wounded Knee Creek, had his leg amputated last night. This is the first amputation that has taken place.

the first amputation that has taken place.

MORE OF THE WOUNDED.

The total list of wounded during the two days' battle is thirty-nine and the number of dead reaches thirty-two.

The following is an addition to the list of wounded already sent:

WILLIAM EIREPATRICE, private, B troop, Seventh cavalry. enth cavalry.

PETER CLAUSEN, private, C troop, Seventh cavalry. WILLIAM KEEN, private, E Troop, Seventh

Airy.

WILIAM KEEN, private, E Troop, Seventh cavairy.

RICHARD J. NOLAN, I troop, Seventh cavairy.

RICHARD J. NOLAN, I troop, Seventh cavairy.

THEODORE RAYNER, first sorgeant, K troop, Seventh cavairy.

General Miles has arrived, and will direct the military movements from this point. Thirty dead soldlers and officers were buried in the Methodist cemetery here yestorday afternoon with military honors. The bodies of Captain Wallace and Captain Mills were sent East for interment. Captain Mills, as reported, was found dead in his tent, having died from heart disease.

This is not a pleasant New Year's Day for the troops now in the field. Last night the order was given for the Second infantry and the Ninth cavairy to place themselves in readiness for marching this morning, all was bustle and excitement. Tents were taken down and packed into the wasgons; provisions and bedding were stowed away in the mammoth wagon trains; wagons were leaded with wood and by ten o'clock all was in readiness for a forward movement. On their way out the infantry paraded past General Miles' headquarters, presenting a very warlike and enlivening picture.

The expedition is in command of General

Brooke, Colonel Henry being in command of the Ninth cavairy and Colonel Frank Wheaton being in command of the Second infantry. The expedition will march eighteen miles to-day and camp to-night on Beaver Creek, southwest of the agency. In the morning they will make a detour and go north and take a position directly west of the hostile Indian camp, thus outting off any attempt the indians may make to escape to the Big Horn Mountain.

attempt the Indians may make to escape to the Big Horn Mountain.

To surround the Enemy.

Other troops are coming in here from the South and within forty-eight hours the hostile camp will be completely surrounded, and if they are not wise enough to accede to the proposition of the military a general clearing in of the troops will take place and the Indians will be given an opportunity to fight to the death, as many of them appear to wish.

All the wounded soldiers in the hospital here are doing well, there being but two whose wounds are considered dangerous. The Seventh cavalry is in cump here, ready for any emergency.

The Indian scout who was killed in the Wounded kines battle was buried in the cometery here this afternoon with military honors. His people were previously asked what they desired should be done with the body and they requested that, as he was a soldier. The Indian scouts did nobly in all the engagements in which they have participated, and they cannot be commended too highly.

CONCENTRATING THE TROOPS.

CONCENTRATING THE TROOPS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] DICKINSON, N. D., Jan. 1, 1891,-Couriers under Scout Spence arrived late this evening with despatches from headquarters. The ambulance brought two injured privates, who leave for Fort Reogh to-day, Major Carroll's command of cav-Keogh to-day, Major Carroll's command of cavalry and the Twenty-second infantry left for Grand River at daylight yesterday. The cavalry are baily in need of horses to replace the large number broken down and disabled by the rapid marches made during the last few days to the Cave Hills to the relief of Captain Fountain.

Grave fears are felt for Captain Casey and his Cheyenne scouts. They were last heard from at Ekalera, sixty miles southwest of New England City, eight days ago. Word reached New England City, eight days ago, but were closing in on Kicking Bear and Short Bull's bands rapidly. They are heading toward the Powder Hill range of mountains.

tains.

Another troop of cavalry and Indian scouts left
Fort Custer last night; also the entire First cavalry,
under Captain Ward, left Fort Keogh at a quarter
to twelve in the morning. It includes companies
C, F, G, H and K, and two companies of the Twentiefh infantry. They join Captain Arnold's command, who left for Powderville, near the Powder
Range Mountains.

MURDEROUS INDIAN QUARREL.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1891,-Deputy United

States Marshals came in last night from the Chickasaw Nation with three full blooded Indians, charged Lilly, James Robinson, Edmon Brown and Henry Jackson were on their way home from Tishomingo, where they had been spending Christmas, and all were drunk. A quarrel ensued, Lilly was shot through the heart, and after he foll from his horse one of the party dismounted and cut his throat. The prisoners appear unconcerned. with a murder committed Christmas Day. Austin

EIGHT CORPSES EXHUMED.

ALL THE VICTIMS OF THE WILKESBARRE MINE DISASTER BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WILLESBARLE, Pa., Jan. 1, 1891 .- It is impossible to imagine a more ghastly sight than the one presented in a little frame tool house near the head of the South Wilkesbarre shaft to-day, or a more horrible task than that performed by Undertaker H. F. Mooney and his assistants. In the small room, not more than twelve feet square, were brought all that could be found of the bodies of eight men that had been lying for ten months six hundred

feet under ground. By noon to-day the remains of the last of these eight victims of the disaster of March 3 last had been recovered and brought to the surface. When it is remembered that these bodies had first been partially consumed by fire, then crushed under tons of falling coal and rock and then for four months covered with water, it is possible to imthere was little, and in several cases bones, too, were partially disintegrated and torn apart, while only a few fragments of their clothing remained. It was by this clothing, however, that after the remnauts had been cloaned and put together as yeal as possible seven of the bodies were identified. agine the condition in which they were. Of flesh

Frank Cull's wooden leg was the means of his identification. Hugh Dugan's wife remembered a white button she had sewed on his cost the day before the dis-

she had sewed on his cost the day before me unaster.

Thomas Williamson had on iron heeled boots, William McDonald leather legings with iron buckles, Mike Harkins a pair of common shoes instead of regular miners boots, and so with the others.

All were identified except one little heap of bones and bits of flesh, which was, therefore, judged to be the remains of Patrick McNeills.

The fragments, as fast as identified, were placed in neat caskets covered with black cloth. They will all be interred in one grave in the Hanover Cemetery to-morrow.

All this morning the shaft was surrounded by a large crowd of people, but the remains were specially from the gaze of the curious.

acreened from the gaze of the curious.

An inquest will be held as soon as the testimony can be collected.

CHICAGO'S Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 1, 1891 .- The announcement is made that the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago is to creet a building on the corner of Lasalle and Madison streets, at a cost of \$1,400,000. The building will have fourteen stories, three of which will be devoted entirely to the work of the

Walth will be the transfer association.

The late John Creerar made a bequest of \$50,000 as a nucleus of a fund to give Chicago a Young Men's Christian Association building which would give the association the necessary accommodations to extend its work. Two other Chicago menhave subscribed \$25,000 each and other amounts are being rapidly added.

TOWERS ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let overy advertisement appear as an advertisement—no salting under faise colors.—Charles A. Dans's Address the the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milicaukee, July 24, 1885. "I am a republican," said J. Adriance Bush "and naturally would rather see the State of New York represented by a republican than by a democrat in the United States Senate. But if circumstances render the election of a democrat inevitable I render the election of a democrat inevitable I sincerely hope that the choice of the Legislardure will fail on Charles A. Dana. The other near who have been named for the place are not in the same class with him. Intellectually he towers head and shoulders above them all. If the matter were determined by a competitive examination he would be simply nowhere. The democratic party now has a rare chance to send to the Senate a man whose presence there will reflect credit upon the State. But I very much fear that a man will be chosen whose presence in the Senate will reflect anything but credit upon the State.

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

A .- Headquarters for Furs.
A. JAECKEL, 11 East 19th st., near Broadway.

Ask for Anchor Brand Shirts. Novel Styles for Hollday Wear. Anchor Brand Collars. "Kodsk." Holiday styles. "Lyceum."

Barry's Tricopherous, the Most Reliable reparation for restoring and beautifying the hair. 56c. Of Surpassing Excellence .- Health Food bo's Glorer Soar, 61 5th av. and all druggists.

To Cure Skin Diseases .- Sulpholine Louis drives away scuptions, pimples, blotches, sessing, sait rheum, &c. Bottles everywhere. DRAKE, 50 5th av.

Z .- Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has

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tor, England.

MONTAGUE MANSION, GREAT RUSSELL ST. LONdon, W. Copposite British Museum). Central and convenient; handsomely furnished utilise each litted with the content handsomely furnished utilise, and the configuration of the content of the c NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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"Tragedies," Burney, "Evelins," Jano Austin, Forsier's
"Goldsmith;" Lockbart's "Burns," PRATT, 155 0th st,

yields no pearl that can exceed in beauty tooth whitened and cleansed with that incomparable dentifice, the fra-grant SUZODONT. Nor is cora! realer than the guas in which such tooth are set. So say the ladies, who are the best judges in such matters,